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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary General (A/47/916/Add.1) on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia. During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, including the Chief Administrative Officer of the operation, and was provided with additional information.

2. Part I of the Secretary-General's report (A/47/916/Add.1) (paras. 1-13) summarizes developments since the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) by Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, including the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and the decision of the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/41 B of 15 April 1993 to appropriate an amount of $300 million for the operation of the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1993, pending the submission of detailed budget estimates for UNOSOM II and the performance of UNOSOM.

3. Part II (paras. 14-23) discusses the main assumptions underlying UNOSOM II, its terms of reference and operational plan which comprises four phases, beginning with the transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). In this connection, the Secretary-General states in paragraph 9 that for budgetary and administrative purposes, the formal date of transfer of command from UNITAF to UNOSOM II was set for 1 May 1993; the Committee recalls that this date was also specified in the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council of 3 March 1993. 1/ The Committee was informed that the actual transfer of command took place on 4 May 1993.

4. The Secretary-General's report also provides information on, inter alia, the status of assessed contributions, voluntary contributions, reimbursement to troop-contributing States, the financial performance report for the period 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993 and the cost estimates for both the periods 1 May to 31 October 1993 and 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994.

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5. In paragraph 36 of the report, the Secretary-General enumerates the actions which appear to be required by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session as follows:

> "(a) The appropriation of an additional amount of $249,732,900 gross ($245,870,900 net) for the operation of UNOSOM II for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 and the apportionment thereof;
>
> "(b) With regard to the period after 31 October 1993, provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization of such amounts as appropriate, should the Security Council decide to continue UNOSOM II beyond that date".

As explained in the Secretary-General's report, the amount of $249,732,900 gross represents the estimated cost of the operation for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993, i.e. $615,934,000 gross less the $300,000,000 already appropriated pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/41 B to cover requirements for the first two months of the expanded operation, less the unutilized balance of $66,201,100 remaining in the UNOSOM account.

6. By its resolution 814 of 26 March 1993, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, inter alia, approved the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 1/ and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56 to 88 of that report. As noted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 56 of the report, the consequence of deciding to include operations under Chapter VII of the Charter "would be far-reaching for political, legal and logistical reasons and would entail a major financial commitment"; as stated in paragraph 101, it would also "be the first operation of its kind to be authorized by the international community."

7. In this connection, the Committee was informed that since the preparation of the Secretary-General's report (A/47/916/Add.1), the Organization has committed approximately $24.5 million for 60 armoured personnel carriers and 12 tanks to equip a contingent which was not fully mechanized in order to enable it to fulfil the actions that may be called for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that although the services of an under-equipped contingent could previously be rejected, this course of action was no longer always feasible in view of the proliferation of peace-keeping operations. The Advisory Committee was further informed that the decision to acquire the above-mentioned equipment had been taken only after efforts to lease it from military sources had proved unsuccessful. The Committee notes that by its resolution 837 (1993) of 6 June, the Security Council urged "Member States to contribute, on an emergency basis, military support and transportation, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and attack helicopters, to provide UNOSOM II the capability appropriately to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate".

9. Apart from the implications of Chapter VII of the Charter, the Advisory Committee recognizes that the prevailing ground circumstances in Somalia have not facilitated the preparation of the Secretary-General's budget estimates, and

that a number of uncertainties exist which have made precise budgeting difficult. That being said, however, the Committee has a number of observations to make, both general and specific with regard to the Secretary-General's estimates.

10. The military tasks included in the UNOSOM II mandate are enumerated in paragraph 57 of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council 1/ and are reiterated in paragraph 16 of A/47/916/Add.1. As mentioned above, the military operations are to be conducted in four phases; the Secretary-General emphasizes that these phases "are not meant to be applied rigidly or uniformly throughout Somalia, but merely describe a general sequence", and that "the exact timing of transition from phase to phase would be determined to a large extent by political reconciliation efforts and rehabilitation programmes." 2/ The Secretary-General estimates that the expanded Operation will require an overall military component of 28,000 all ranks, including 8,000 to provide logistic support, and a civilian staff component which will not exceed 2,800 in number.

11. The Advisory Committee had some difficulty in relating the military tasks of the expanded mandate to the budget estimates before it; that is, it was difficult to determine, for example, the resources that would be required to implement each of the enumerated tasks. While recognizing the interrelationship of some of those tasks, the Committee is nevertheless of the view that an attempt to provide such an analysis should have been made. It was also difficult to understand the relationship between the operational plan and, for example, the number of civilian staff and the amount of the other resources being requested.

12. The Advisory Committee also regrets that no attempt was made to discuss the role of extrabudgetary resources, including those resulting from the Secretary-General's appeals, in funding certain of the activities for which resources have been provided in the UNOSOM II budget. For example, although the Security Council, in its resolution 814 (1993), requests UNOSOM II to, inter alia, "assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia" and "requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, and with the assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia ...", no attempt is made in document A/47/916/Add.1 to justify the amount of the resources contained in the budget for humanitarian assistance in terms of tasks to be carried out or to relate those resources and tasks to the programmes to be implemented through other means. Furthermore, no information is provided concerning the contributions received in response to the appeal for contributions for the relief and rehabilitation programme for Somalia. In this connection, the Committee was informed that thus far $130 million had been pledged for the programme; actual contributions received totalled $16 million.

13. The Committee notes that in paragraph 33 of his report to the Security Council of 3 March 1993 the Secretary-General stated that "in order to ensure the effective implementation of the programme, particularly the coordination of relief efforts and the smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, the United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia will be provided in the context of UNOSOM II with the necessary support in order to enable him to discharge his responsibilities." Representatives of the

Secretary-General emphasized to the Committee that the resources contained for humanitarian activities in the UNOSOM II budget related to that coordinating function and that the underlying assumption was that the bulk of the requirements for such programmes would derive from other sources. In the opinion of the Committee, an attempt to explain this should have been made in the context of the UNOSOM II estimates.

14. In more general terms, the Committee points out that peace-keeping operations often embody a number of varied activities which, in their initial stages, enable the operation to fulfil the military terms of its mandate. For example, it may be necessary to carry out de-mining activities or to improve the structure of an airport or port in order to secure and maintain security. At a certain point, however, the implementation of such activities can be perceived as more rehabilitative than peace-keeping. While recognizing the inherent difficulty, the Advisory Committee believes that the Secretary-General must attempt to justify resources for peace-keeping operations in the broader context, thereby enabling Member States to determine if those requests in fact constitute an appropriate charge to a peace-keeping budget.

15. The Committee regrets that the Secretary-General's report does not provide more precise information concerning voluntary contributions, in particular those contributions made to the fund established pursuant to Security Council resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992. The Committee recalls that cash contributions through this fund would be used for the benefit of Governments providing goods and services to troops of qualified eligible participant countries and to Governments of qualified eligible participant countries providing troops engaged in operations involved in creating a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution. By its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to maintain this fund for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for the maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somalia police. In this connection, the Committee was informed that in order to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General has established two sub-accounts.

16. In paragraph 26 of A/47/916/Add.1, the Secretary-General states that contributions totalling $106,022,780 have been made to the Trust Fund for Somalia thus far by the Member States indicated; however, no information is provided concerning the purpose for which the contributions were made. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that all but $1 million had been contributed for the Fund's original purpose.

Expenditure for the period 1 May 1992 through 30 April 1993

17. Annexes I and II to the Secretary-General's report summarize and provide supplementary information in respect of the financial performance of the operation for the period 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993. As indicated therein, total savings realized in respect of the gross appropriation of $108,652,000 amounted to $66,201,100 gross. As shown in annex I, the savings are primarily attributable to military personnel costs ($29.1 million), civilian personnel costs ($5.4 million), premise ($20.3 million) and air operations ($6.7 million), all of which related to the non-deployment of troops.

18. That being the case, the Committee queried some of the overruns incurred in respect of various items. In particular, the Committee queried over-expenditures for office and data-processing equipment in view of the non-deployment of staff. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its observation that the time has come for an improved performance report which would provide more evaluation and analysis.

Expenditure for the period 1 May to 30 June 1993

19. As mentioned above, by its resolution 47/41 B, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $300,000,000 for the operation of UNOSOM II for the period 1 May to 30 June 1993 to cover the requirements of the first two months of the expanded operations. In view of the timing, the Secretary-General's report does not provide information concerning the expenditures incurred during this period. However, the Committee was informed that commitments recorded at 30 June 1993 in respect of this amount totalled some $192,000,000. Another $68,700,000 would have been committed but in light of events on the ground in early June, this action has been postponed. The total of $192,000,000 does not include the amount of $24.5 million which was committed as at 5 July to cover the cost (and freight) of the armoured personnel carriers and tanks, mentioned above.

Cost estimates for the period 1 May 1993 to 31 October 1993

20. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of the operation for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993 at $615,934,000 gross; this includes the above-mentioned $300,000,000 which has already been appropriated. Annexes III and IV to the Secretary-General's report provide a summary statement and supplementary information in respect of this estimate which comprises $182,571,000 gross for start-up and $433,363,000 gross for recurring costs.

21. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 2 of annex IV that as at 1 May 1993, the troop strength of military personnel who had served in UNITAF was 18,571; of that total approximately 1,900 troops were repatriated in early June, reducing the number of troops to 16,671. Accordingly, a balance of 11,329 troops remained to be deployed in order to reach the full complement of 28,000 troops. The Secretary-General estimates that full deployment will be achieved on or about 1 September 1993; however, the Committee was informed that some slippage in the schedule shown in paragraph 2 of annex IV is expected. This will have a bearing not only on the amounts budgeted for troop reimbursement but also on numerous other items that derive from or are dependent on troop deployment.

22. The Committee was also informed that the amount of $1.7 million included in the estimate for the repatriation of two contingents (see paragraph 15 of annex IV) should be deleted. Similarly, the amount of $3.6 million included in the estimate for the repatriation costs of the two ex-UNITAF contingents that departed in June 1993 (see paragraph 143 of annex IV) should be deleted. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the two contingents had been requested to remain in Somalia for the two-month period May and June 1993 but were unable to do so. Consequently, no repatriation costs would be incurred in respect of their departure from the mission area.

23. As indicated in paragraph 12 of annex IV, an amount of $52.7 million has been included for rations. As also stated therein, because it is expected to take up to three months before United Nations ration arrangements are in place, the arrangements used by UNITAF will be continued for the initial three-month period. The cost per ration per day during this period is estimated at $15 per person; once the United Nations distribution system is in place the corresponding cost is estimated at $8.50. In addition, provision is made for the cost of drinking water at $1.05 per ration day. The Committee was informed that it is now considered that an all inclusive rate of $8.50 for rations and water should suffice; consequently the estimate should be reduced by approximately $2.7 million. The Committee trusts that this expectation will materialize; it also hopes that every effort will be made to establish the United Nations distribution system expeditiously.

24. As indicated above, one of the assumptions underlying UNOSOM II was a civilian staff not exceeding 2,800. The Advisory Committee notes that this figure derives from paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report of 3 March 1993 to the Security Council. 1/ As shown in annex VIII of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly (A/47/916/Add.1), the estimate for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993 provides for a total of 1,346 posts to accommodate 880 international staff (292 Professional and above, 317 General Service, 239 Field Service and 42 Security Service), and 556 local staff. In addition, as indicated in paragraph 21 of annex IV, approximately 400 local level staff will be recruited as general temporary assistance. The estimate also provides for the emplacement of up to 225 United Nations volunteers for approximately 3.5 months as well as for the travel and mission subsistence allowance of up to 30 government-provided personnel for a period of four months. Provision is also made for the recruitment of up to 85 contractual technical support personnel for a period of 3.5 months.

25. The Advisory Committee was informed that it is now believed that a further 10 per cent vacancy rate would be appropriate with regard to international staff; in addition, a delay in the emplacement of the United Nations volunteers is considered likely. The Committee was informed that the result of these decisions would be a reduction of $5.9 million in the estimate.

26. As stated in paragraph 25 of annex IV and reflected in annex VIII, the estimate for international staff salaries has also been adjusted to take into account the non-entitlement to post adjustment for staff in the Professional and above category who will be classified as mission appointees.

27. The Committee notes that the provisions for the salaries and common staff costs of international staff are based on New York standard costs. The Advisory Committee recognizes that this was done for the purpose of estimating costs and that, to the extent that staff are recruited from other duty stations, different standards will be used. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that, to the extent possible, an effort should be made at the time of budget preparation to use the standard costs which will in fact be applied. The Committee also believes that the Secretary-General should receive all entitlements, allowances and duration of duty of civilian personnel serving in peace-keeping operations.

28. As mentioned in paragraph 24 above, the estimates provide for 282 international civilian staff at the Professional level and above, including 41

in the Political Affairs Division and 73 in the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Relief and Rehabilitation. As mentioned above, these staff have not, in the Committee's view, been adequately justified; moreover the totals appear high. The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will keep the matter under review and deploy such staff according to actual needs. The amount of staff actually deployed will also impact on other items such as the number of vehicles which are needed.

29. As mentioned in paragraph 24 above, the estimates provide for the emplacement of a number of United Nations volunteers; as reiterated in its report A/47/763, the Committee believes that the use of volunteers in peace-keeping operations should be expanded. Noting the provision with regard to the travel and subsistence of 30 government personnel, the Committee, recalling its recommendations regarding such personnel (see A/45/801, para. 33, A/46/893, para. 17, A/46/904, para. 18 and A/46/945, para. 21) enquired as to why provision had been made for only 30 individuals and was informed that efforts to secure the services of more such personnel had not been successful.

30. The estimate for the 556 local staff based on local salary scales applicable in the mission area (see para. 26 of annex IV) includes a vacancy factor of 20 per cent. Provision is also made for 499 local temporary assistance staff at an average rate of $180 per person per month for five months. As stated in paragraph 21 of annex IV, the latter group of staff is engaged under special service agreements and receives no entitlement for dependency allowances or pension, and so on.

31. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that the estimate of common staff costs for the 556 locally recruited staff included provision for pension payments. In this connection, the Committee recalls its recommendation regarding application of a system designed for long-term staff members to locally recruit staff of short-term peace-keeping operations (see A/46/916) and recommends that the contracts for such staff exclude such participation.

32. As shown in annex VIII, the annual standard cost for locally recruited staff is $8,800. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that for the purposes of budgeting, the middle level of the local salary was used in calculating the estimated costs. Representatives of the Secretary-General also informed the Committee that the scale which had been used was one that had been established previously on the basis of a survey of the best prevailing conditions at that time. It had not been revised in view of the prevailing conditions, and that no other scales were available. Notwithstanding this information, the annual standard cost, as well as the monthly rate for staff employed as temporary assistance seem, in the opinion of the Committee, rather high.

33. An amount of $480,000 has been provided for the participation of Somali representatives in United Nations-sponsored conferences at locations outside of Somalia. The Advisory Committee is not of the view that this is an appropriate charge to the budget.

34. The estimate for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993 includes $101,116,000 for premises/accommodation comprising $1.7 million for the rental of premises,

$16.2 million for maintenance and alterations to premises, $13 million for utilities and $70 million for prefabricated housing units.

35. The provision of $16.2 million for maintenance and alterations to premises is discussed in paragraphs 39 to 42 of annex IV. As noted therein, the estimate includes, inter alia, $3.1 million for refurbishing the 15,500 square metres of building space in the headquarters compound (formerly the United States Embassy). It also provides for the cost of the contractual services for camp maintenance which were used by UNITAF. These services will be used by UNOSOM II for three months at a cost of $2.1 million; thereafter camp maintenance will be provided for under UNOSOM II arrangements at a cost (for three months) of $750,000.

36. The estimate of $70 million (rounded) for prefabricated housing units is discussed in paragraphs 47 to 54 of annex IV. The Advisory Committee discussed this provision at some length with representatives of the Secretary-General and was provided with additional information in an attempt to clarify the presentation of the report. The Committee notes that the prefabricated units will provide living accommodation for 1,200 civilian staff as well as common facilities for both troops and civilian staff. The Committee was informed that prefabricated units will provide accommodation and office space for the Office of the Force Commander; the rest of the military contingent personnel will be accommodated in tents as discussed in paragraphs 103 and 104 of annex IV.

37. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimates for the prefabricated units are not based on actual bids; consequently, savings in respect of this provision, which in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, is generous, may be possible. The Committee trusts that the funds will be carefully administered with due regard to the need for economy.

38. The proposed civilian vehicle establishment totals 681 vehicles as detailed in annex IX; this total excludes 30 water trailers, 10 motor cycles and 5 forklifts. As stated in paragraph 60 of annex IV, 80 of the required 681 vehicles were purchased during the previous mandate period and 110 vehicles (as well as 10 motorcycles) will be acquired from surplus holdings of other missions, thus leaving a balance of 491 vehicles (plus 30 water trailers and 5 forklifts) to be acquired at an estimated cost of $14.7 million.

39. Although it was felt that a number of vehicles might be available from UNTAC, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that at the time of preparing the report, this was not certain and that therefore the value of the 283 UNTAC vehicles which the operation hoped to acquire ($4.4 million) had not been deducted from the provision of $14.7 million. The Advisory Committee was informed that since the preparation of the budget estimates, it has been confirmed that the 283 vehicles mentioned in paragraph 60 of annex IV, valued at $4.4 million, will be available. It has also been confirmed that an additional 132 vehicles from UNTAC and 30 water trailers will be released. Consequently, the Committee was informed that the estimate of $14.7 million for the acquisition of vehicles should be reduced by some $8.6 million to take into account all of the vehicles being made available from UNTAC.

40. Annex IX provides a breakdown of the civilian vehicle establishment according to vehicle type and office. As shown therein, 67 vehicles are for the Force reserve which "may be used to supplement vehicle holdings of military contingents arriving less than fully self-sufficient." (para. 59 of annex IV). Another 82 vehicles are "pool" vehicles. The Committee was informed that these vehicles are used for back-up support to all other areas of the operation on an as needed basis. The Committee was further informed that the fleet is managed as one, but that for budgetary purposes the above-mentioned breakdown is established.

41. The Committee has some doubts concerning the number of vehicles which are considered necessary; it therefore trusts that the Secretary-General will review the actual needs carefully. The Committee also questions the assumption underlying the estimate for petrol, oil and lubricants that all vehicles will cover 30 miles per day with a daily consumption of 2 gallons for commercial pattern vehicles and 3 gallons for military pattern vehicles.

42. Requirements for air operations are discussed in paragraphs 67 to 82 of annex IV. Annexes XI and XII provide a breakdown of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft provided for in the estimate, at costs of $36.6 million and $11.5 million, respectively. Owing to delays in deployment, the Committee was informed that the combined estimate can be reduced by approximately $7.9 million.

43. In response to inquiries concerning air operations, the Committee was informed that given the changing requirements of peace-keeping operations, there may be more scope for long-term leases for helicopters and aircrafts and that the matter was being reviewed. The Committee believes that such a review is needed; it is also of the view that contracts for such aircraft should not be automatically renewed without competitive bidding.

44. An amount of $19 million has been provided for communications as discussed in paragraphs 90 to 93 of annex IV. As stated in paragraph 85, an auxiliary satellite communications network, made of INMARSAT terminals will be used as the primary internal network pending the installation of a new VSAT satellite network. Once the INMARSAT terminals are no longer required as the main internal system, they will be "useful as back-up and as communications links with the subzone offices and if emergencies arise."

45. In response to inquiries, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information concerning the need for the new VSAT system. The Committee trusts that consideration will be given to deploying the INMARSAT terminals to other operations as necessary. The Committee also trusts that in acquiring the various communication equipment, due regard to actual need will be given.

46. As indicated in paragraph 89 of annex IV, at the time of writing the Secretary-General anticipated that approximately $5.6 million worth of communication equipment could be released from UNTAC inventories. However, because this had not been confirmed, the value of that equipment had not been deducted from the total estimate. The Advisory Committee was informed that this equipment will, in fact, be transferred; consequently, the estimate should be reduced by $5.6 million.

47. An amount of $275,000 has been provided for public information programmes, as discussed in paragraphs 127 to 130 of annex IV. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Security Council, in its resolution 814 (1993), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative and with the assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, "to develop appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia." The Committee also recalls that in his report to the Security Council 1/ which was subsequently approved by the Council, the Secretary-General discussed the information component in UNOSOM II, at the same time stating that the collaboration of United Nations specialized agencies and programmes would be sought. As indicated in paragraph 53 of the same report, the United Nations, pending an evaluation of the evolving requirements of the UNOSOM II information programme was arranging the modalities for UNOSOM II to assume responsibility for the operation of a daily newspaper and radio station.

48. A provision of $8 million has been included for mine-clearing programmes. In this connection, the Secretary-General states in paragraph 131 of annex IV that "the mine-clearing programme for Somalia, presently being formulated, is to cater for the requirements of both the peace-keeping aspects of UNOSOM II and the humanitarian part of the operation. Elements relating to peace-keeping are included in the present estimates, whereas the portion of the programme pertaining to the humanitarian activities will be financed from the trust fund set up for this purpose".

49. Provision of $7.5 million for a police-training programme has been included in the estimate as discussed in paragraphs 136 to 138 of annex IV. The Secretary-General emphasizes that the budgeted amount represents the "minimum requirements for the operation of the auxiliary police force at the strength of up to 6,000 police, plus minimal support to meet the cost of restoration of police stations and training facilities." The amount for these requirements has been included in the UNOSOM II budget because this represents "an indispensable part of the efforts of the UNOSOM military units to restore law and order in Somalia".

50. As also indicated in paragraph 138, the intention is to expand the police force to 10,000; however, the expanded programme will be financed from voluntary contributions. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the cost of the police training programme has been estimated at $40 million.

51. In view of the Committee's observations in the preceding paragraphs regarding areas where economies are possible, as well as the reductions to the estimate as reported by representatives of the Secretary-General (amounting to $36.0 million), the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate and assess $190 million gross for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993. This will bring the total estimated cost of UNOSOM to $556 million for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993. The Advisory Committee believes that the above amount should be adequate for the mandate period until the end of October 1993.

52. Although the Secretary-General, in paragraph 36, requests the General Assembly to make appropriate provision for the period after 31 October 1993, the Committee was informed that, in view of the prevailing situation, a brief report

would need to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session with regard to this period. In the circumstances therefore, the Advisory Committee recommends that no action be taken at this time with regard to the period beyond 31 October 1993.

Notes

1/ S/25354.

2/ Ibid., para. 79.